

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1823.

No. 157.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

\* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## McDowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

Jan. 29. 55—

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of

## GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.

which they offer on very moderate terms, for cash only.

They have also on hand a quantity of prime chewing TOBACCO.

Cain & Moore.

Jan. 23. 55—3w

## Black-smith's Shop

in this town, nearly opposite to Wm. Huntington's store, are ready to perform all such work as may be presented in that line. Their prices are the same as blacksmith's work was done for at Mr. Kirkland's shop during the last year.

Wm. Huntington & Co.

Jan. 28. 55—3w

## FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the will of John A. Watts, deceased, late of the town of Hillsborough, I shall on Thursday the 27th of February next, expose to public sale, on a credit of six, ten, and twelve months, part of lot No. 25 in said town, on which there is a large and commodious dwelling house, containing seven rooms and two good cellars, with a kitchen, smoke house, and an ice house on the premises.—Bonds with approved security will be required before the sale is changed.

Thomas D. Watts,

Executor.

January 12. 54—tds

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a tract of land, containing  
**Two hundred Acres,**  
lying on Cain creek; also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing  
**One hundred Acres;**  
one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing  
**One hundred and four Acres,**  
well watered and timbered.  
Also a **use and Lot** in the town of Hillsborough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14. 49—4w

## Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

D. O'FAHILL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.  
Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.  
Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxton's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—tf

## A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.  
From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be a long one of the most profitable journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.  
Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Sewell, Fayetteville, N. C.

\* Fayetteville, Nov. 26. 48—

## JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

## BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Chair and Gig Making Business.

All articles in his line will be made in the best manner and warranted, and sold on the most liberal terms, for cash or country produce.

David Murden.

January 21. 54—3w

## EDUCATION.

THE Female School at Mrs. Jane Ray's, under the care of Polly D. Hanner, will commence on Monday the 13th instant, where will be taught the useful and ornamental branches of **FEMALE EDUCATION**, at the following reduced prices:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic at \$5 per session.

Geography, English Grammar, Drawing, Painting and Needle-work, at \$6.50 per session.

Board by Mrs. Jane Ray, at 25 dollars per session.

Jan. 1. 51—3w

## ELEGANT

## Mahogany Furniture.

THE subscriber has lately received, on commission, from Mr. John Baker's factory at Fayetteville, the following articles of elegant Mahogany furniture, viz.

- 1 fancy Side Board,
- 1 plain ditto,
- 1 fancy Bureau,
- 1 plain ditto,
- 1 Secretary,
- 1 Book Case,
- 1 pair twisted leg Dining Tables,
- 1 twisted leg Breakfast Table,
- 1 plain ditto,
- 1 inclosed Wash Stand,
- 1 corner ditto,
- 1 octagon Candle Stand,
- 2 double elliptic ditto,
- 1 brass clasped Portable Desk,
- 2 Foillette Glasses,
- 1 Camp Bedstead,
- 2 pair Foot Stools, &c.

Also

- 1 maple Camp Bedstead,
- 1 handsome Swinging Cradle.

The above furniture is made in the best manner, and will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. Those who are desirous of purchasing, will be shown the articles in applying to the subscriber, at Birdsell & Co's store.

Anthony W. Horton.

Jan. 6. 52—tf

## Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since their commenced business. They still continue their

## Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

## Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with respect, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

## State of North Carolina,

## ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1822.

Mann Patterson } Original attachment.

William Bailey }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of February next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 62 1/2

51—6w

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable plantation and well known house of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Old Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

W. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44—tf

## JUST PUBLISHED.

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 59—

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 24

On motion of Mr. Harkin, the house took up the bill allowing compensation to members of congress—when it was recommitted to the committee on expenditures.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, prefacing it with a number of explanatory remarks:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill more effectually to prohibit receivers of public moneys and registers in land offices from purchasing public land either directly or indirectly, in their own land district, at either public or private sale; which was adopted.

The house, on motion of Mr. Floyd, resumed the consideration of the bill for the occupation of the mouth of Columbia river—the amendment offered by Mr. Mallary being the first question.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the amendment, by inserting *Columbia* instead of *Oregon*, as the name of the new territory.

Mr. Floyd opposed this amendment; and, on the question being taken, the motion of Mr. Walker was lost.

Mr. Floyd moved, by way of amendment, the following, as a substitute for the sections proposed by Mr. Mallary:

"That all that portion of the territory of the United States, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of north latitude, and west of the Rocky Mountains, shall constitute the territory of Oregon; and that the president of the United States be, and is hereby authorized and required to occupy, with a military force, a suitable position in said territory of Oregon river, in the region of tide water, and cause the troops to erect there a strong fort, around which he shall, as soon as practicable, extinguish the Indian title to a tract of country, not less than four nor more than thirty miles square, which district shall be called the district of Astoria."

Mr. Floyd's reason, in part, for offering this substitute, was to restore the original name of the settlement of the Columbia, which had been made by a citizen of New York (Mr. Astor), which name had been changed by the British in 1814, when they took possession of it, to that of Fort George. He wished to restore the name of Astoria, in compliment to the enterprising citizen who first made a settlement on the Columbia.

Mr. Mallary, considering that the substitute would answer the purpose of his amendment, accepted it in lieu of his own.

Saturday, January 25.

Mr. Cocke gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move to amend the bill relative to revolutionary claims.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the better organization of the district court of the United States within the district of Louisiana, and the bill having, on the motion of Mr. J. undergone an amendment, by striking out the annual compensation proposed to be given to the marshal and clerk of the western district (which is by the said bill established) and reducing the annual salary of the district attorney for that district to two hundred dollars, and allowing the said marshal, clerk, and attorney, the same fees and allowances as is by law provided for officers of the same designations in New Orleans.

Mr. Cocke moved further to amend the bill by striking out that part of it which proposes to allow the district judge of Louisiana an additional compensation of five hundred dollars per annum for the additional duties imposed upon him by this bill—so that his pay should remain at its original amount, \$3,000; which after a debate of some length, was agreed to, 93 to 63, and the bill in its amended shape, was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

The house again resumed the consideration of the bill for the occupancy of the mouth of the Columbia river, that being the unfinished business of yesterday, the pending question being on the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Woodson, of Ky. gave his reasons at some length on the general merits of the bill, and advocated the propriety of the proposed occupancy of that post.

Mr. McKim also submitted his views of the bill, and briefly commended the wisdom of the policy of protecting our commerce on the Pacific Ocean, and of planting a military post somewhere on the borders of the Pacific for that purpose. He argued also against the impossibility of transporting thither a

force commensurate to the protection of our commerce on those seas, and obviated difficulties which gentleman had suggested would be found to exist on the passage of troops to that post.

Mr. Cambreleng said, that he had not intended to trouble the house upon the question, but gentlemen had furnished such vast commercial details, and described such vast commercial advantages as likely to result from the establishment of a military post on the Pacific Ocean, he thought it proper to express his opinion, that one frigate on that ocean would afford a better protection to our commerce, than twenty fortifications on the coast. In truth, he said, the question for the house to determine, was, whether congress would appropriate one, two, three, four, perhaps five hundred thousand dollars annually, to protect the Indian trade beyond the mountains. Gentlemen should reflect on the consequences likely to result from the passage of the bill. He had, he said, a strong individual interest on the question. He was intimate with, and had a high respect for Mr. Astor, a gentleman not more distinguished for his wealth than for his enterprise and intelligence. But the interest of the nation was a paramount consideration, and, before gentlemen were ready to pass this bill, that mighty question was to be settled, whether we should establish a government of any kind, and at any time, on the borders of the Pacific? For his part, he considered the question of such magnitude, he should not be prepared to vote upon it, until it had been discussed for at least five sessions. He, therefore, hoped it would be postponed.

The question again recurring on the indefinite postponement—Mr. Eustis rose to state his objections to an indefinite postponement. After stating his objections to this disposition of the bill he dwelt a short time upon its merits, considering it as one of the greatest questions which had ever been presented to this house, in consequence of its great political influence and bearing on the nation, &c. He spoke a short time upon it, but was not heard distinctly by the reporter.

Mr. Breckenridge was opposed to the bill in the main, and objected to laying it on the table. He delivered his sentiments on the general features of the proposed occupancy, declaring this project a scheme to be visionary, and prejudicial to the public interest, &c.

Mr. Rhea was opposed to the bill, and delivered some remarks in support of his opinions.

The question being again called for, Mr. Eustis moved to lay the bill on the table; which was determined in the affirmative—yeas 76, noes 61.

Monday, January 27.

Mr. Wright offered the following resolutions of the legislature of the state of Maryland, which were read:

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 11, 1823.

Whereas a system of internal improvement, confined to great national purposes, with proper limitations, would be productive of eminent advantages to the people of the United States; would promote the general welfare and tend to secure a more perfect union; and whereas doubts may and do exist whether the congress of the United States have the power to adopt a system; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, be requested to use their best exertions to procure such an amendment to the constitution of the United States as will give to congress power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, to be confined to great national purposes, with proper limitations.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby required, to cause a copy of this resolution to be transmitted to each of the senators and representatives of this state in congress.

By order: JOHN BREWER, Clerk.

Among the petitions presented to-day was the following, presented by Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Kentucky:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: The petition of the subscribing citizens, respectfully sheweth—

That, in our opinion, both the national honor and public interest may be promoted by the equipment of an exploring party, for the purpose of penetrating the Polar Regions, beyond the limits at present known; with a view, not only of making new discoveries, in geography, natural history, geology, and astronomy, but of opening new sources of trade and commerce.

And it is our further opinion, that capt. John Clives Symmes, late of the U. S. army, who professes to have originated a new theory of the earth, which may be verified by a voyage to the north, will be a suitable person (assisted by men of science and experience) to be entrusted with the conduct of such an expedition.

Independently of the truth or error of Symmes's theory, there appear to be many extraordinary circumstances, or phenomena, pervading the Arctic and Antarctic regions, which strongly indicate something beyond the Polar Circles worthy of our attention and research.

We therefore pray congress to pass a law granting an exploring outfit, in conformity to our memorial; and thereby at once subserve the cause of philosophy and the earnest wishes of your constituents.

Mr. Johnson moved to refer it to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Farrelly of Penn. moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Johnson hoped it would not be laid on the table. The memorial had many respectable signatures, and perhaps, on further examination, it might turn out that something useful might grow out of the consideration of it.

The memorial on the subject of referring to the committee of foreign relations, was then referred to the committee on commerce, the object of the memorialists being probably to establish a commerce with the interior inhabitants.

The question to refer the memorial to the committee on foreign relations, was decided in the negative, 56 to 46.

On motion of Mr. Little, the memorial was then ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire whether it be expedient so to amend the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," as to abolish the office of measurer, to provide that the duties heretofore performed by the measurers, in virtue of said act, shall be performed by inspectors, and to prohibit the allowance of any additional compensation to inspectors for measuring.

The engrossed "bill for the better organization of the district court of the United States within the district of Louisiana," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS. The house then, on motion of Mr. Bassett, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the senate to the bill concerning the disbursements of public moneys; which amendments were agreed to.

## COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. Floyd moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the bill, now lying on the table, to provide for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia.

Mr. Chambers, of Ohio, required the yeas and nays to be taken on this question, in order to determine whether the house were really determined to act upon the subject at the present session.

The question on taking up the bill was accordingly decided, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 51, Nays 100.

So the house refused to take up the bill.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Hemphill moved to take up the bill for authorizing the president to cause to be procured surveys and estimates for certain roads and canals.

On this motion, Mr. Walworth required the yeas and nays, in order to ascertain, in that manner, whether the house was disposed to act upon the subject at the present session, or not.

The yeas and nays were taken accordingly, and there were

For taking up the bill 89.

Against it, 69.

So the house agreed to take up the bill.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y. delivered at considerable length his views adverse to the bill, on the ground of its alleged unconstitutionality.

Mr. Farrelly, of Penn. delivered his sentiments in favor of the bill. When, on motion of Mr. A. Smyth, of Virginia, the bill was again laid on the table for the present.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the president of the United States, communicating to congress information relative to that part of the letter of Mr. Prevost which relates to the establishment of Columbia river, and what information he had in his possession relative to arrangements made about the year 1814 by the Northwest Company with the proprietors of a settlement made by the citizens of the United States at the mouth of Columbia river, by which that company became possessed of that settlement, which letter was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, January 28.

Mr. McLane reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1823; also a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for



the year 1823; which were twice read, and committed.

#### REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. Cooke moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning revolutionary pensions.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the 3d section of the bill, by inserting at the end thereof the following words: "That all other pensions hereafter to be allowed shall commence from the time of completing the testimony."

This motion occasioned a debate of some length; when the question on agreeing to the amendment was taken, and decided in the negative, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

Wednesday, January 29.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, it was Resolved, That the committee of revision and unfinished business be directed to consider the expediency of continuing in force for a further time an act passed 6th February, 1822, entitled "An act reviving and extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases."

The house again resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the revolutionary pension act.

The bill, after being amended, was ordered to be read a third time.

#### THE HOUSE.

Mr. Tod moved that the committee of the whole do sit on the bill, with a view to take up the bill for the more effectual protection of manufactures.

The motion was agreed to; and the first section having been read—

Mr. Cambreleng rose and said, that, whatever feelings might prevail in the house in regard to this bill, he presumed the house would not proceed to act upon the bill without some minute information as to the effect of its provisions upon the present rates of duty, &c. The committee of manufactures had, indeed, presented a statement upon the subject, which had been printed, but Mr. C. proceeded to state the reasons why it was, in his opinion, not to be relied upon; one of which was, that it stated the amount of duty on woollens proposed by this bill, to be thirty per cent. when in fact by fixing a minimum price at which they shall be valued (80 cents per yard) the lowest description of plains, universally worn by the poor, would be taxed 93½ per cent. amounting to a prohibitory duty. If it was the will of a majority of this house that the nation should be charged with the support of this branch of industry, he must be content to be in the minority; but, before either majority or minority could act upon the subject, it was necessary they should understand it. He invited the chairman of the committee, therefore, to withdraw the statement he had presented, for the purpose of correcting it. If not, Mr. C. said he should present to the house a statement which he had made, better entitled to its confidence. He did not impute to the chairman of the committee any intention to deceive the house: the gentleman himself had probably been deceived by those who gave him the information, who well knew that this provision would be an absolute prohibition of the importation of a large class of woollen goods.

Mr. Tod, (the chairman of the committee on manufactures,) remarked upon the novelty of the procedure of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) who called for information, not because he wanted it himself, but because he thought he could give it to others. If every thing was to be stopped in its progress here, because one gentleman thought he knew more about it than others, nothing would ever be got through the house; and it was not an uncommon thing for those who knew no more than others, upon any subject, to suppose that they knew more than any body else. Mr. T. went on to say, that the committee had not stated the proposed increase of duty to be one-fifth on the present duty, but to be one-fifth in addition, with the establishment of a minimum valuation of woollens, &c. Mr. Tod then went into an argument in favour of the general expediency of affording additional encouragement to manufactures, and in explanation of the particular provisions of this bill. The speech occupied more than one hour. In the course of the speech, Mr. T. admitted that the duty on low priced woollens would be what it had been stated at by the gentleman from New York, say upwards of ninety per cent. ad valorem. It had been reported by the committee with the knowledge of the fact, and with the intention that it should act as a prohibitory duty. The motives for recommending that and other duties, were fully explained by Mr. Tod in the course of his speech.

Mr. Cambreleng in reply, briefly noticed one or two points of Mr. Tod's speech, and gave to the house some facts drawn from a statement which he held in his hand, and which he presented to the committee to be printed, if it should be thought proper, as a set-off to that which had been prepared by the committee on manufactures. He declined following the gentleman into an examination of the general principles of the bill, reserving himself on that point until the bill should present

itself in a general aspect before the house.

Mr. Cuthbert rose to express a sentiment elicited by what had already been disclosed in debate. If, he said, the statement which had been made by the committee of manufactures of the effect of the bill, had given the advance merely which is proposed upon the present duty upon woollens, without advertent to the effect of the establishment of a minimum value to be allowed to imported woollens, which feature would in effect more than treble the present duty, the statement was obviously illusory, and ought to be corrected, &c.

The committee then rose, the usual hour of adjournment having arrived.

The statement presented by Mr. Cambreleng, was ordered to be printed; And the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 30.

Mr. Harvey, of N. H. from the committee on naval affairs, to which was referred the message from the president of the U. States, with a communication from the navy department, in regard to an appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications on Thompson's Island, formerly called Key West, made a report thereon, adverse to making the contemplated appropriation; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dwight, from the select committee appointed on the 21st inst. on the letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, made a report thereon, acquitting them of all blame in regard to the matter referred to in that letter.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Ruggles, yesterday laid on the table, requesting from the president of the United States, information in relation to the running of the boundary line between the United States and British provinces, for which provision is made in the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, and also, what progress is made with running the line, under the 4th article of the treaty with Spain, concluded 23d February, 1819, was taken up and agreed to.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of state, transmitting 1500 copies of the "Digest of Manufactures," prepared in obedience to a resolution directing the taking the census of the United States for the year 1820; which letter was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed "bill supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," being now before the house for its third reading—

Mr. McCoy said, that this bill was of more importance, as to the extent of its operation, than gentlemen seemed to be aware of. It had been calculated, by some of them, that it would cause an additional expenditure of an hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Gentlemen ought to be a little cautious in regard to their calculations. When the first revolutionary pension bill, which has caused so large an expenditure, was first passed, it was supposed it would rise to an expenditure of an hundred and sixty or two hundred thousand dollars; whilst the expenditure had been ten-fold that amount. He did not mean, however, to make any remarks against the bill, having risen only to call the yeas and nays upon it, to show his hostility to it.

The question on the passage of the bill was accordingly taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows: Yeas 151, Nays 14.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

#### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The house then again resumed, in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, being the bill for the more effectual protection & encouragement of domestic manufactures.

Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, delivered his sentiments decidedly in favor of the bill, with a view to the encouragement of manufactures.

Mr. Tattall, of Georgia, followed, in direct hostility to the bill as a system of bounties to manufactures, and as a system of oppression to agriculture, and particularly to the agriculture of the south. Mr. T. made his remarks by a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, (to destroy the bill.)

Mr. Alex. Smyth, of Virginia, followed Mr. T. on the same side of the question, opposing it, also, as incompatible with a just view of the constitutional powers and duties of this house.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, next spoke, in opposition to the principles of the bill, on the same general grounds as the preceding gentleman, and more especially with a view to its effects on our commerce and revenue.

Mr. Burrows, of Connecticut, spoke in reply to the three last gentlemen, but particularly to Mr. Tattall, vindicating the manufacturers from the injustice which he conceived to have been done them by that gentleman.

The committee then rose—Mr. Cook, of Illinois, has the floor for to-morrow— And the house adjourned.

Friday, January 31.

The resolution of Mr. Jennings, submitted yesterday, calling on the secretary of the treasury, in relation to the collateral security obtained in 1821, for \$168,457, deposited in the Vincennes

Bank at the time of its failure, the character of such collateral security, &c. &c. was considered and adopted.

Mr. Rankin's resolve, also laid on the table yesterday, requesting of the president information concerning titles and claims to land in Florida, was likewise taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Wright moved that the daily hour of meeting of this house be twelve o'clock, instead of eleven, as recently agreed upon; which motion was decided affirmatively—ayes 75, noes 39.

The future meeting of the house will be at 12 o'clock, M. until further order thereon.

The speaker communicated a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting information, in pursuance to a call made upon his department, in relation to the operation of the 7th section of the act supplementary to an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the 20th of April, 1818, and in relation to an abolition of certain ports of entry, which letter was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

A bill, from the senate, for the erection of a monument over the tomb of the late Elbridge Gerry, was twice read and committed.

#### NEW TARIFF BILL.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill providing for the more effectual protection of domestic manufactures, being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, gave his views at considerable length, in favor of the proposed bill, on grounds of the great utility to the union of encouraging domestic manufactures, and the constitutional right of congress to make the contemplated arrangement of duties.

Mr. Mallory spoke for some time in support of the measure, in answer to its opponents, developing, in the course of his speech, the productive resources of the country, and exhibiting a view of the imports and exports under the old tariffs, their effects, &c. He advocated a moderate and gradual augmentation of duties, and the greater manufacture of domestic fabrics, &c. After a speech of an hour's length—

Mr. Rhea delivered his sentiments against the imposition of what he deemed a tax upon the people of the United States, so enormous as that contemplated in the bill, in the shape of imposts, and under the fallacious impression of promoting the people's interests. Mr. R. spoke at some length upon the subject.

Mr. Baylies, of Mass. said he was opposed to striking from the bill its enacting clause, and was also opposed to some of the items in the bill. Mr. B. explained what appeared to him paradoxical in the details of the bill, and stated his reasons in favor of the measure generally, at large. He objected particularly to the increase of duty on woollens, iron, paper, &c. and enumerated other items to an increase of duty on which he was favorably disposed.

The committee then rose; and then the house adjourned to Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

New York, January 27.

The ship Acasta, Griswold, arrived here yesterday, in 43 days from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London dates of the 9th December, being two days later than by the arrival at Salem.

It would seem that the congress of Verona had not broken up on the 29th November, but it was expected to terminate its sitting about the 1st December, after which the ministers of the five powers would proceed to Verona. The duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 30th November. One account states, that the ministers of the allied powers were to re-assemble at Paris to discuss the affairs of Spain. We have given below an article from the London Courier of the 7th December, bearing to be a copy of the requisition made by France, from which it will be seen that the ministers of Louis have demanded of the Spanish cortes, the restoration of king Ferdinand and his nobles to "a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime," the dismissal of the present ministers, and an amnesty for all persons "engaged in the cause of the regency." In other words, the total overthrow of the constitutional system, and the re-establishment of the monarchy, the nobility, and the clergy, in all their former arrogant domination. It requires very little knowledge of human nature to foresee, that Spain will never consent to such humiliating terms, and that if the government of France is so imprudent as to attempt to enforce them, its own subversion is likely to be the consequence. Even with all the aid promised by the "Holy Alliance," and while Great Britain remains neutral, we question much whether it would be possible to put down the constitutionalists in Spain. By the total defeat of the army of the Faith, an event of which there can be no longer any doubt, the ruling party has acquired an ascendancy, and a popularity, which it will require more energies than France possesses to destroy.

The latest accounts from Madrid, while they confirm the previous intelligence that the cortes had anticipated the decision of the congress, clearly show that this body was not to be taken by surprise. The war minister had been empowered to place the country in an attitude of defence, and to summon to the standard of their country all the friends of liberty. Public meetings had been held, in which resolutions had been passed calling on the government to act with energy and decision, and every thing evinced a determination, not only of the executive, but of the great mass of the nation, to resist all attempts to introduce any political changes in the constitution, which they, as well as the monarch, had sworn to defend to the utmost. It could only be by bribery and corruption, that such attempts would succeed; and when we consider how much disinterestedness those have hitherto acted, who now guide the helm of the state, we confess we have no idea that such means as we have alluded to, can be employed with any chance of success.

It will be seen by the note, addressed by Mr. Canning to the Portuguese minister, that the British government is determined not to regard with indifference any attempt to interfere with the political affairs of Portugal. This may be regarded as favorable to the cause of Spain; for whatever tends to give confidence to her ally, must have a corresponding effect on her own affairs, while the language now used on the part of Great Britain, as to the impolicy and injustice of intermeddling with the internal government of a country which presents nothing of a hostile nature to neighbouring states, cannot but induce the ministers of Louis to pause, and reflect on the consequences of involving the country in a war which so many causes combine to render so politic, if not dangerous to the stability of the throne of the Bourbons. The French chambers of deputies was to assemble on the 4th of Jan. It is not likely that the government would take any decisive steps as to Spain, until it ascertained the views and feelings of the legislative body.

The account of the difference that had arisen between the regency of Algiers and the United States, which we noticed some months ago, had reached London by the way of Brussels. Our consul is stated to have drawn up an account of the insult he had received, caused it to be signed by several European consuls, and embarked next day for Mahon.

The account that prince Alexander Ypsilanti, and some of his companions, had been set at liberty at the request of the emperor of Russia, is contradicted.

Above 100 Greeks had arrived at Warsaw, where a subscription was opened for their relief.

The Persians are stated to be negotiating a treaty of peace with Turkey.

Ireland is represented to be still in a disturbed state, dwelling houses plundered, corn burnt, and helpless females murdered.

It was in contemplation to build a new palace in Hyde Park, for the king of England.

The son of a ship-broker of eminence in London, who had been left a fortune of 20,000*l.* sterling by his father, lately failed in consequence of a speculation in butter, to the extent of 2,130,000*l.*

London, Dec. 7.

An answer to the dispatches sent off to Spain on the 2d of Dec. was expected at Paris about the 13th to the 15th. The following are said to be the propositions of France, to the government of Spain.

"The restoration of the king to his personal freedom, without delay; for it is now distinctly understood, that he is in a state of confinement in his palace of the Retiro.

"2. The restoration of the king to his sovereign rights.

"3. Such a change in the Constitution of Spain as shall give to the nobles a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime.

"4th. The exclusion of the present ministers from office, or, at least, most of the heads of the different departments.

"5. An amnesty for all persons, of whatever rank, engaged in the cause of the regency.

"6. A more strict regulation of the laws relating to the Press.

"7. The possession of certain strong places on the frontiers of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking into which the Spanish government may enter.

Paris, Dec. 6.

"The following has appeared in the Regulateur, a Lisbon paper:

"Mr. Canning has submitted the following note to the Portuguese charge d'affaires at London.

"The undersigned is commanded to notify to M. —, that from all the intelligence that has reached the British government, there is nothing to authorize the idea, entertained by his most faithful majesty and his ministers, of an invasion of the Peninsula.

"The undersigned feels no hesitation in assuring his most faithful majesty that his Britannic majesty will never regard with indifference any attempt tending to affect the independence of Portugal; and that his majesty will be always ready to extend to Portugal the protection she is entitled to expect from so ancient an ally.

(Signed) "CANNING."

#### INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Charleston, Jan. 33.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the ship *Bingham*, in 40 days from Havre, we have received accounts to the 12th December inclusive.

The Spanish War.—In conversation with an intelligent gentleman, passenger in the *Bingham*, we learn that the French troops, 40,000 in number, had actually marched towards the confines of Spain; but that the government had by a sudden recantation of its decree, sent a courier after them to order them to halt. Whether the French troops had or had not passed the Pyrenean bounds of liberty and slavery, our informant could not tell. The general impression in France was that peace would, at least for the present, continue between the two countries. The funds had risen from 86*l.* 80*s.* to 89*l.* 50*s.*, a tolerably strong sign, if not of the continuance of peace, at least of the public opinion on the subject. Insurances at Lloyd's on French vessels, were obtained at 10 per cent. to and from any port, even Spanish possessions, in Havre and Paris they asked thirty per cent. but this only on vessels destined to Havana, Mexico, &c.—there being much dread of pirates. Our informant adds, insurances in England were effected only on the condition that if captured by an English vessel of war, the insurer should not be liable. This proviso has something in its character and meaning, which goes to show that the duration of peace was regarded as doubtful by English speculators.

SPAIN.—The constitutionalists were still successful. Mina, in order to attach the French to his standard, was on the confines of Spain organizing a regiment, or rather army of foreigners, who all wore the tri-colored cockade. Four hundred letters of marque had been forwarded to the Spanish consul-general in London.

#### STATE OF THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now on a visit to the island of Hayti to his friend in Boston, dated Cape Haytien, December 13.

"From all the information I have been able to obtain, in the many conversations I have had with the people of the first intelligence here, as well as from my own personal observations, I do consider that this country is now firmly united and contented under the existing form of government. The people seem to be satisfied with their condition, and, although they express themselves more freely than formerly upon political affairs, we hear no murmurs against the present administration. President Boyer is popular here, and, as far as I can ascertain, the whole island is cordially united in his support. His object seems to be, an equal diffusion of comfort and happiness through his country.

Much attention is paid to education, which was formerly greatly neglected; there are schools established and maintained by the government in all parts of the island. In all of them, I believe, the French and English languages are taught together, upon the Lancasterian system; at any rate this is the case in this section of the country. They have already done much for the advancement of Agriculture. Many implements of husbandry used in America have recently been introduced, and when the people in general shall, by experience, find how easy their uncommonly fertile soil may be made to produce a profitable crop, by the employment of our Yankee labor-saving machines, there can be no doubt that a general energy and habits of industry will be spread among them, which, in a few years, must be attended with the most beneficial results. The chiefs and principal officers are setting good examples to the people, by the assiduous cultivation of their plantations, and it is the object of the government to keep all class engaged in some specific and industrious avocation. Inducements are held out to free people of color from the United States to emigrate hither.—Lands are allotted to them, and every needful aid afforded. But these favors are extended only to the absolutely industrious. They want no drones in the hive, and unless emigrants are willing to work they are discouraged by the government. It is their principle not to entice any here who are now held in bondage, and they do not interfere with the rights of the neighbouring slave holding islands. Their policy is pacific, and they avoid all connection with any mutiny or insurrections in other countries.

"A considerable military force is now garrisoned in different parts of the country. The several regiments change their cantonments every year at least, and often at shorter intervals. The intention of this system, is, no doubt, to







From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

### COTTON MATHER AGAIN.

Mr. Poulson,

In your paper of the 22d inst. you gave us a story of Cotton Mather and Nathaniel Ward, taken from the Salem Gazette. From the character of Mr. Ward, it is highly probable the story was founded on some transaction of Mr. Ward. The writer is mistaken in several points of his story—Nathaniel Ward was born and educated in England, and in the year 1634 came to New England, and settled in Ipswich, which is thirty miles from Boston, on the road to Portsmouth, &c. and was then called by its Indian name, Agawam. Mr. Ward wrote the book called the "Simple Cobbler," and used to sign himself "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam." Mr. Ward returned to England in the year 1645, and there spent the remainder of his days.

Cotton Mather was born in Boston, and educated at Cambridge, N. England, took his degree at Cambridge, in 1678, consequently could be neither the *chum*, nor cotemporary of Mr. Ward. Increase Mather, the father of Cotton Mather, was a minister in Boston, was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1648, and had his degree at Cambridge, in the year 1656, consequently could be neither of the Mather family.

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Greensburg, (Penn.) Jan. 25.

A singular and distressing occurrence took place on Friday last, the 17th inst. on the farm of Mr. John Klingensmith, sen. laying on Brush Creek, about four miles from the borough of Greensburg. Mr. Klingensmith has, for several years, been boring for salt water. In the afternoon of the day above stated, while in the act of boring, the auger sunk rapidly several inches, when the water rushed up with great force, making a tremendous noise, and accompanied with a large quantity of inflammable air, generally supposed to be hydrogen gas.

A cabin had been erected over the well for the purpose of protecting the workmen from the inclemency of the weather; in which, unfortunately, a small fire had been kindled. The gas as it arose, took fire, and communicated to the building, which, in an instant, was enveloped in flames. Mr. John Klingensmith, sen. Mr. Nicholas Long, and Mr. Philip Klingensmith, were in the cabin at the time. The two former were the first in escaping from the flames. The latter, attempting to rush out of the cabin, stumbled and fell over the pumping frame; he called for assistance, when his father succeeded in rescuing him, but not until he had been shockingly burnt. The three were severely burnt in their faces, and on their hands and arms. We have been informed that they are all in such a situation at present, as to justify the hope of a speedy recovery. The cabin was totally consumed.

The gas continued to burn on the surface of water with a lambent and bright flame, until 3 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, when it was extinguished by placing boards over the mouth of the well and covering them with earth.

Mr. K. has been boring at this well for more than five years, and has penetrated the earth to a depth of four hundred and eighty-five or ninety feet. It is believed that he has at length arrived at a fine vein of salt water. [Westmoreland Repub.]

Boston, January 23.

**Remarkable Escape.**—On Tuesday night, Horrell Trask, a prisoner in the county jail in this town, made his escape, and has not yet been found. He is the person who was some time since tried in the supreme court for murder committed in the state prison, and acquitted on the plea of insanity, and who being committed for safe-keeping to the gaol in this town in September last, killed two of his fellow prisoners, who had been permitted to accompany him in his room, to assist him in reading the bible. Since the commission of this last act, he has been kept in irons. A short time since, he entirely stripped himself of his irons, and they were replaced by a new set much stronger. These were shackles upon his legs, by which he was chained to the floor, a double pair of handcuffs, and an iron collar, with a chain fastened from it to the irons between his hands. These irons had been strictly examined on Monday, and were entirely sound, and they were apparently so on Tuesday. He, however, succeeded on Tuesday night, in breaking both pair of handcuffs, the chain of his col-

lar, and the chain by which he was fastened to the floor. He then removed two or three thick oak planks, which formed a part of the ceiling, and were fastened by several bolts, broke two large bars of iron, removed a number of small stones in the wall, and forced out a large stone, forming a part of the outer face of the wall, which fell upon the platform, and left an opening large enough for him easily to escape. By the assistance of a plank from his room, he made his way to the top of a shed, from which he escaped into the street, carrying with him, probably, his collar and handcuffs. Soon after shifting the jail watch, at one o'clock, the stone was discovered upon the platform, and the room was found deserted.—From a noise that was heard, it is supposed that the escape was effected a little before 12 o'clock. A person supposed to be him was soon afterwards seen by the watchmen, near the market, and challenged by them, but he gave such an account of himself that they suffered him to pass on. It does not appear that he had any instrument to assist in relieving himself from his irons, or in removing the wall.

**Massachusetts.**—The republican members of the legislature of Massachusetts, at a meeting in Boston, on Thursday evening last, passed a resolution, expressing their entire confidence in the republican principles, integrity and political experience of John Q. Adams, which are considered as pledges of the ability with which he would discharge the duties of the office of president of the United States.

**Maine.**—It has been represented that the people of this state were favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidency; the members of the legislature, at a late meeting, adopted a resolution expressive of their high respect for the hon. John Q. Adams, and their belief that no man possesses better qualifications for the important office of president of the United States.

**Agricultural School.**—A proposition has been brought forward in the legislature of New York, for establishing a school of agriculture, for the education of young men in the practice and theory of husbandry.

The legislature of South Carolina have passed a law for the better regulation of free negroes and persons of colour, which enacts,—That if any vessel shall come into any port or harbour of that state from any other state or foreign port, having on board any free negroes or persons of colour, as cooks, stewards, mariners, or in any other employment on board of said vessel, such free negroes or persons of colour shall be liable to be seized and confined in jail, until said vessel shall clear out and depart from the state; and that when said vessel is ready to sail, the captain of said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro or free person of color, and to pay the expenses of his detention, and in case of his neglect or refusal to do so, he shall be liable to be indicted, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than 1000 dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes or persons of color, shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold.

Another section of the act, prohibits any free negro or person of color, who shall leave that state, from returning thereto.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

**North Carolina.** The legislature of this state has adjourned. An act has passed which provides that a debtor, who honestly gives up his property, shall not be imprisoned for debt; another, that sheriffs shall provide blankets for the use of their prisoners—and a third for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures.

A spirit is up in this state for internal improvement. The message of the governor to the legislature, at the opening of the session, is a valuable paper, and we intend to give it a place with other like messages, as soon as we can. North Carolina possesses many sound statesmen and valuable men, and her fertile back country is peopled by a hardy race of industrious and intelligent freemen. She has much in her power, and now seems resolved to bring out her great resources to improve her natural advantages, by a sound legislation. We heartily wish her good speed!—*Niles's Reg.*

A man may be a fool with wit, but never with judgment.

### THE SEASONS.

AN ENIGMA OF HUMAN LIFE.

I have seen the green budding spring;  
The scenes of my hope it illumined;  
I've seen the gay summer's bright beam,  
On its stay I fondly presumed.  
I have seen yellow autumn's rich stores,  
I hoped its delights would abide;  
And winter's chill blasts I have heard,  
The spoils of the groves spreading wide.  
Since then spring, the parent of joys,  
Is follow'd by winter's bleak wind,  
Ah! why should I foster the hope  
Perpetual pleasures to find?  
But despair not, for winter's harsh storms  
Are the nurse of the hopes of the spring:  
Both the smiles of the summer's bright days,  
And autumn's rich treasures they bring.  
So the stern winter's day of our life,  
And the tempests that over us rove,  
Shall yield to the durable smiles  
Of spring ever blooming above.

### THE AMIABLE WIFE.

"The maid I shall love, must be free from disguise,  
Wear her heart on her lips, and her soul in her eyes;  
A soul, by the precepts of virtue inform'd,  
And a mind by the purest benevolence warm'd  
Her converse so varied as ever to please;  
Unaffectedly cheerful, and polish'd with ease;  
Her person attractive, her temper serene,  
And her wit rather brilliant and playful, than keen.

### A Grammatical Question.

Said Anna's preceptor, "A kiss is a noun,  
But tell me if common or proper," he cried.  
With cheeks of vermilion, and eyelids cast down,  
"Tis both common and proper," his pupil replied.

### REMARKS ON PROFANITY.

The great and blessed God has been pleased, for wise reasons, to forbid the mention of his holy name, except in solemn acts of religion, pious conversation, and when the seriousness of our minds raise our thoughts to a due reverence of his greatness. The very thought of God should raise a holy awe through our hearts, and his name should never be pronounced with carelessness and levity; for "the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." God is a great and holy being—he beholds the actions performed by our hands—he hears the words that drop from our tongues—he knows the thought that dwells in our hearts. We cannot see his form, we cannot measure his power, we cannot trace his movements; but the thought that he watches over every idle and sinful word, that he is greatly displeased with those that use his name on every light occasion, should fill us with seriousness and reverence.

The sacred words, God, Lord, Christ, Heaven, Hell, and many others, are frequently mentioned as by-words in conversations of multitudes; but alas! how depraved must be the heart, and how accustomed to irreverent expressions must be the tongue, when such holy and awful words can be used without meaning, and employed without solemnity! The habit of vain and light swearing betrays a heart destitute of the fear of God, and when the very awful words which he has employed to express his displeasure against sin, are made use of by his creatures to express their anger, their earnestness, their wonder, or their joy, they are as guilty as if they made use of his honorable name. It is a very common mistake to suppose that we are not guilty of this sin, if we keep from the direct use of the name of God, for it is a sin that includes in it every light expression concerning God—his titles—his attributes—his providence—his judgments—his word, and his worship. This sin is usually called *profaneness*, and it is a crime for which no possible excuse can be framed. Children are tempted to commit some sins because they foolishly expect to get something by their sinful conduct; but those who take the name of God in vain, can only attempt to excuse themselves by saying they "do not mean any harm;" they should however remember, that for every idle word they must give an account; and surely if the fear of the Lord, and a fervent love to him filled their hearts, they would not trifle with all that is holy, serious and sacred.

Profanity is a sin that has no temptation to allure us to it, nor does it afford any advantages to allure us to it. It gratifies no sense—it promotes no interest—it yields no profit—it produces no honor. To indulge it is to insult our Maker—to trifle with the Divine Being—

to abuse his glorious character—to despise his awful judgments—and to provoke his dreadful vengeance! A deep sense of our duty to God, a fixed horror of vice, and a holy disdain of folly, are among the best means to guard against this sin; and if these feelings dwell in our hearts, we cannot without pain hear that name abused, which saints and angels praise above, and which all holy children hope to praise with them for ever.

The power of speech was given to man for the most valuable and important purposes; that he might declare his admiration of the works of God—that he might show his love and gratitude to his Creator—that he might celebrate his praises, and promote his honor and service; and if with this gift we violate his holy commands, and profane his blessed name, we are guilty of the basest ingratitude to our benefactor, and of the utmost cruelty to ourselves.

"Holy and reverend is his name!" and while the thoughtless pronounce that name with guilty levity, and the wicked treat it with unholy contempt, angels mention it with a trembling awe, and saints adore it with solemn hearts. They reverence the Divine Majesty, fear the Divine Holiness, and delight in the Divine Being as their Father and their God. "Happy the people that are in such a case; yea, happy the people whose God is the Lord."

From the Village Record.

### FROM MY OAKEN TABLE.

"Ah me!" cried Magdalen Stapleton, as she came wringing her hands out of the cellar. "What is the matter—what ails the girl!" said Mrs. Whitworth; "Has an adder bit you?" "Oh no!" "Have you run a nail in your foot?" "Ah! no; but I was thinking as I placed the heavy pot of lard on the shelf, that if I was married and had a baby, and it had grown large enough to follow me, and the pot had fallen on its head, it might have killed the poor blessed little creature!" And here her tears flowed afresh.

And pray, gentle readers, how much better founded are eighteen twentieths of the troubles that afflict yourselves, or the other inhabitants of the world. How few—how very few, are the real requisites of life. They bear a fair relation to the little needed after we leave the world. Then a few boards, a winding sheet, and six feet by two of earth, answer all our purposes. Now thousands of families live, and enjoy their living, who feed upon less than is wasted from your supplies.

Cumming wanted honor—wanted fame—wanted revenge—M'Duffie, several things not more reasonable. Arabella is happy or miserable as she finds that her bonnet is No. 60, and her friend Charlotte's a few numbers lower or higher—Ruth is unhappy that she was not invited to Deborah's party—Jared is unhappy because John has a house larger and better furnished, although his own has more room, and is finished in a style of superfluous elegance. Could you stop half the long faces in the city, and compel them to tell you the cause of their gloomy and desponding looks, you would find that their unhappiness had as little foundation as Magdalen Stapleton's.

What then? What a question!—Go to—Be more rational in what you desire; enjoy the good things within your power, without vainly sighing for those beyond it, or making yourselves miserable on account of fancied misfortune or imaginary ills.

OLD HOPGE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.

### AN ECOCOTE OF BONAPARTE, PREVIOUS TO HIS EXILE.

The employment of his confidential secretaries, was of all kinds of slavery the most insupportable. Day and night it was necessary to be on the spot. Sleep, meals, health, fatigue, nothing was regarded. A minute's absence would have been a crime. Friends, pleasures, public amusements, promenades, rest, all must be given up. The Baron de Mainval, and the Baron de Frain, knew this by hard experience; but at the same time they enjoyed his boundless confidence, the most implicit reliance on their discretion, and a truly royal liberality. They both deserved his confidence. One day at 2 o'clock, the emperor went out to hunt; he will probably, as usual, be absent about four hours, Mainval calculates:—it is his father's *jour de fete*; he may surely venture to leave the palace a short time. He has bought a little villa, and is desirous to present it to his beloved father, and to give him

the little deeds. He sets out, the whole family is collected, he is warmly greeted, they see him so seldom. The present is given, the joy increases, dinner is ready, and he is pressed to stop; he refuses. "The emperor may return and ask for me." "O he won't be angry, you are never away." The entreaties redouble; at length he yields, and time flies swiftly when we are surrounded by those we love. In the mean time the emperor returns, and even sooner than usual, He enters his cabinet. "Mainval!" They fear to tell him that he is absent, but at last it is impossible to conceal it. At length Mainval returns. "The emperor has inquired for you, he is angry." "All is lost," said Mainval to himself. He makes up his mind, however, and presents himself; his reception was terrible:—Where do you come from? go about your business. I do not want men who neglect their duty." Mainval, trembling retired: he did not sleep all night; he saw his hopes deceived, his services lost, his fortune missed—it was a dreadful night. Day at length came; he reflected. "He did not give me a formal dismissal." He dressed himself at the usual hour and went to the emperor's cabinet.—Some moments after, the emperor enters, looks at him, does not speak to him, writes a note, rises and walks about. Mainval continues the task he has in hand, without lifting his eyes. The emperor, with his hands behind his back, stops before him, and abruptly asks, "What is the matter with you? are you ill?" "No sire," timidly replied Mainval, rising up to answer. "Sit down, you are ill; I don't like people to tell me falsehoods; I insist on knowing." "Sire, the fear of having offended your majesty deprived me of sleep." Where were you then yesterday? Mainval told him the motives of his absence. "I thought this little property would have gratified my father." "And where did you get the money to buy this house?" "Sire, I saved it out of the salary your majesty condescends to assign me." The emperor, after having looked at him steadily for a few moments, said, "Take a slip of paper and write—The treasurer of my civil list will pay to the bearer, the sum of eighty thousand francs." He took the draft and signed it.—There put that in your pocket and now let us set about our regular business.

### Boundaries of Christendom.

Take a map of the world, and encircle with your pencil those countries where woman is not a prisoner or a slave; where life and property are secured by any thing like a well regulated policy; where civilized manners have obtained, and general science has burst the fetters of the mind, and you will encircle precisely those regions on which the rays of revelation shine. The boundary of light is the pale of Christendom.

A dashing young buck was tripping along a very narrow dirty street in Boston, the other day, after a long spell of rainy weather, his foot slipped, and he fell *plump in the mud*, all sitting; at the moment of his attempting to rise, with his hands under his haunches, a jack tar, who came *athwart his haunches*, exclaimed, (sheering off,) "Pray shipmate keep your sitting—don't rise for me."

In Paris the theatre is called Paradise. The duchess of Orleans took a fancy to go to the play one night with only a *fille de chambre*, and to sit there. The young officer who sat next to her was very free in his address, and when the play was over, concluded by offering her a supper, which she seemingly accepted. He accompanied her down stairs, but was confounded when he saw her attendants and equipage, and heard her name. Recovering, however, his presence of mind, he handed her into the carriage, bowed in silence, and was retiring, when she called out, "Where is the supper you promised?" He bowed and replied, "In Paradise we are equals; but I am not insensible of the respect which I owe to you, madam, on earth." This prompt and proper reply obtained for him a place in the duchess's carriage, and a seat at her table.

Men profess themselves the slaves of women in order to become their masters.

A man may be very zealous for some of the appendages of religion, while extremely languid about religion itself.

A decayed coquette is like an old goose, admired for nothing—except her feathers.